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## THE ARIZONIAN, A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE GENERAL INTERESTS OF ARIZONA.

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### A sharp Rebuke.

First Lieutenant Caleb Smith, 21 infantry, was lately tried by court martial, at Fort Randall, for disgraceful and unofficer-like conduct towards Lieut. Lee and 1st sergeant Sloane. He collared and pushed the sergeant and drew a pistol on Lieut. Lee, while on duty with his company. The finding of the court and the decision of the President thereon, was as follows:

The court after mature deliberation upon the testimony adduced, find the accused guilty of the charge and specifications preferred against him, and sentence him, the said Caleb Smith of the 21 regiment of infantry, "To be dismissed the service."

The President reviewed the case, and the result was an order thereon:

### WAR DEPARTMENT, April 13, 1859.

The proceedings of the court in the case of Lieut. Caleb Smith, having been submitted to the President, he has seen cause, while he confirms them, to remit the sentence. The reason for this clemency have reference to the provocation of disrespect and insubordination which the prisoner yielded to; but they do not in any manner justify his resort to violent demonstrations to maintain an authority exercised without discretion, when a dignity of command that might have been expected in the lowest grade of office was amply sufficient for the occasion. Lieutenant Smith retains his commission, and it will be well if the lesson he has received shall stimulate him to a more efficient and elevated practice of the authority which it confers.

JOHN B. FLOYD,  
Secretary of War.

**THE BANKRUPT GOVERNMENT OF EUROPE.**—Every few weeks we hear of some one or other of the European governments shunning among the Jews. There is, in fact, not one of them that can meet its expenses during the present session of armed peace, with its current revenue, and they therefore endeavor to negotiate their drafts on posterity. A little while ago Sardinia tried the money changers of London and Paris, and, not succeeding with them, drew a million from her own subjects on the strength of the war fever. Austria then came forward for thirty millions of dollars, but finding no takers at home or abroad, is now running on tick. Then came Russia, borrowing sixty millions, which she got through a new set of agents. England, following, asking for twenty-five millions of dollars, which it is now stated must be increased to sixty millions, to cover the deficit in her Indian budget. The last customer that has appeared on change is France, who, having got all that can be drawn from the bank of France, is now hunting up some forty millions of dollars more to cover up deficiencies. The coolest part of the financial outgivings among the money lenders is, that they do not want to negotiate any loans just now, for if hostilities are prevented there will be several more borrowers in the market. That is to say, that these spendthrift governments have run out their credit in the money market, and that their only chance to get money is to stir up the war fever among their subjects. They know that if they can work men up to a fighting point they can induce them to pour out both their blood and their treasure. This shows how thoroughly rotten is the financial system of all those impositions called governments in Europe. How long will these hundreds of millions of civilized men consent to be pitted and provoked against each other, that they may be plundered by a few selfish family dynasties, and supply the gilling and tinsel of a crowd of miserable, imbecile courtiers?—Common sense, which is making vast steam and electric strides through the world, tells us that the whole fabric of the European political system is rotten, and is fast approaching its final ruin.—[New York Herald.]

**THE SPANISH EMPIRE PASSING AWAY.**—In administering a fair hit to the European sympathizers with Spain, the New Orleans Delta gives the following synopsis of the manner in which the Spanish empire has been passing away for some three hundred years. It is quite suggestive at this moment:

- 1565—Malta surrendered to Knights of Saint John.
- 1620—Navarre and Borne ceded to France.
- 1640—Portugal was lost.
- 1649—Rensselaer lost.
- 1648—Netherlands became independent.
- 1626—Barbadoes seized by the English.
- 1665—Jamaica seized by the English.
- 1704—Gibraltar taken by the English.
- 1718—Lucas taken by the English.
- 1750—Dominica taken by the English.
- 1787—Trinidad taken by the English.
- 17th Century—New Granada, Guadalupe, & half St. Domingo seized by the French.
- 1800—Louisiana seized by the French.
- 18th Century—Sardinia ceded to Duke of Savoy.
- 18th Century—Oran and Mezzalquin ceded to Morocco.
- 18th Century—North of Italy ceded to the Bourbons.
- 1752—Sicily and Naples emancipated.
- 1812—Florida sold to the United States.
- 1821—Half San Domingo lost.
- 1825—Mexico finally lost.

**THE NEGRO REPUBLIC.**—Mr. James R. Redpath has recently been on a visit to Hayti, and is writing a series of articles for the New York Tribune, which give a most unfavorable account of the morals and the condition of the people of that country. Mr. Redpath's account of the low state of morals is truly deplorable. He says marriage is almost unknown. The woman who lives in the house with the man is regarded as his wife, but each man who can afford it is expected to support several concubines. And this promiscuous intercourse degrades neither the man nor woman in the estimation of society. Indeed, the mother first gives her consent before the daughter assumes the relation of concubine. The correspondent says the doctrine of free love, as applicable to the present condition of society, has had free scope there for many years, and a more utterly demoralizing system, or one better adapted to drive out all purity there is from the earth, can scarcely be conceived of.

**WHAT AN EDITOR MIGHT HAVE BEEN.**—Holland, the editor of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, has been up to Vermont, where he came from, and he thus sketches what he should have been, if he had not left home and become an editor:

"Your correspondent would have grown stalwart and strong, with horny hands, and a face as black as the ace of spades. He would have taught schools winters, worked on a farm summers, and gone out haying fifteen days in July, and taken for pay the iron work and running gear of a wagon. At two and twenty, or thereabouts, he would have begun to pay attentions to a girl with a father worth two thousand dollars, and a split curl on her forehead—a girl who always went to singing school, and set in the seats and sung without opening her mouth—a pretty girl anyway. Well, after seeing her home from singing two or three years, taking her to a Fourth of July celebration, and getting about a hundred dollars together, he would marry her and settle down. Years would pass away, and that girl with the split curl would have eleven children—just as sure as you live—seven boys and four girls. We should have had a time in bringing them up, but they would soon be able to do the milking, and help their mother wash dishes, and I, getting independent at last, and feeling a little stiff in the joints, would be elected a member of the legislature, having been an assessor and school committee for years. In the evening of my days, with my pipe in my mouth, thirteen barrels of cider in the cellar, and a newspaper in my hands, I should sit and look over the markets, through a pair of gold mounted spectacles, and wonder why such a strange, silly piece as this should be published."

Quitting the world under unfavorable circumstances is defined in Pike county, Illinois, to be getting shot on a stolen horse, with both pockets full of bogus money!

An emigrant to Oregon, writing home to one of his friends, says: "We are getting on finely here, and have already laid the foundation of a large jail."

**TROUBLE OF TELEGRAPHERS IN INDIA.**—The telegraphers in India make great complaints, not only that the rebels cut the wires, but that the elephants and other animals rub against the posts and prostrate them, while the monkeys—under a complete misapprehension of the object of the telegraph system, delight to use the wires for athletic sports and pastimes. Mr. Russell says: "I have seen half a dozen great monkeys or baboons at work on one feeble stretch of wire, posturing, grinning, and chattering away in the highest spirits; some walking topsyturvy along it, others tugging it up and down with main force, considerably increased by the circumstances that the monkeys were hanging on by their tails, and others striving to detach the wire from the posts, so as to give their friends a sudden fall; sudden gusts of wind blow miles of wire and posts flat to the earth." In addition to this it is hard to transmit the messages in a smart, active, wide-awake, and intelligent manner when the thermometer is ranging between 90 and 120 degrees.

**OUR RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA.**—The New York Herald has the following in relation to Nicaragua affairs:

There is a new and very interesting phase in our relations with Nicaragua. As has already been made known, Ran Rannels, the New consul to San Juan, took important despatches to Minister Lamar, and the officers in command of the home squadron. These instructions have been reiterated and strengthened by despatches sent still more recently. Our minister is to demand the immediate restoration of the steamers to the Transit Company, ample indemnity for the damage done by the destruction of the bridges and other property on the route, and any other damage that may have been sustained in consequence of the illegal seizures and other high-handed proceedings ordered by Martinez. If these demands are not acceded to at once, the whole available force in the Gulf and elsewhere that can be concentrated at San Juan, in a short time will be placed at his disposal and directed to meet under his orders, even if that course should require a second bombardment of San Juan, and all the other towns within reach of the squadron's guns.

Our government has definitely resolved that the Transit route shall be opened, and has issued a circular to the several companies to ascertain upon what terms the California mail can be carried by the route from the 30th of September, 1859, to the 30th of June, 1860. The company must have the privilege of transit from Nicaragua, when our government will protect the company as far as our guns will go; and if things should come to a collision, there is hardly any question but that the naval commanders would take the responsibility of land in sufficient forces to protect the passengers, mails and treasure.

**EXPERIMENTS ON HORSES.**—Some curious experiments have been made at the Veterinary school at Alfort, just outside Paris, by order of the Minister of War, to ascertain the endurance of horses, as in a besieged town, for example. It appears a horse will live on water alone twenty-five days; seventeen days without eating and only five days if fed but unwatered; ten days if fed but insufficiently watered. A horse kept without water for three days, drank one hundred and four pounds of water in three minutes. It was found, too, that a horse taken immediately after "feed" and kept in the active exercise of the "squadron school," completely digested in three hours; if kept quiet in the stable its digestion was scarcely commenced in three hours.

The Odd Fellows throughout the United States are making arrangements to celebrate on the 26th inst., the fortieth anniversary of the institution of the order in this country. A grand national celebration will be held in New York; whilst hundreds of celebrations will be going on throughout the Union.

There is a movement on foot to bring out the Hon. Jas. Guthrie, of Ky., as a candidate for President.

Charles Mackay, of England, and Hiram Fuller, of New York, are about to start an American journal in London.

Bishop Elliot and Polk have received a quarter million dollars in New Orleans toward the endowment of the University of the South, and expect soon to obtain the whole three millions required.

### Various Items.

Another of those humbug concerns, styled a "Southern Convention," is soon to assemble at Charleston, South Carolina, where there will be the usual display of rant and nonsense concerning "disunion." Several southern States, Kentucky among the number, refuse to send delegates.

There are in the State of Oregon 135 flour mills, with a capacity of producing 2,500,000 barrels per annum.

An English newspaper has been stated at Constantinople. It is called the Levant Herald.

A new breech-loading rifle has been invented by a Mr. Gould, of Buffalo, and is said to be a wonderful weapon, surpassing anything of the sort extant.

A committee of three Captains of the engineer corps has been selected by the Secretary of War to examine the Rock Island railroad bridge, and determine whether or no it is really an impediment to navigation of so serious a character as to demand removal.

All sorts of crime in the United States goes by fits and epidemics. Since the murder of Key by Sickles, not less than five cases of similar character have occurred in various parts of the United States.

The journals from the southern States speak very encouragingly of the cotton, corn, and wheat crops of that section of the Union. We have not much agriculture in this Territory to talk about. There is land enough, such as it is, but of water, the supply is not very abundant.

The last session of Congress appropriated \$10,000 for the purchase of agricultural implements for the Pimo Indians. They will be sent out and distributed at once.

John Mitchel, the Irish exile, publishes in Washington, D. C., a rabid disunion paper, called The Citizen. This mischievous alien, banished from his own country for treason, commences his profession in the land that gives him refuge. A halter would be too good for him.

Sardinia has succeeded in negotiating a loan of \$10,000,000, and has also contracted for large supplies of arms, among other things; 30,000 revolvers, to be made in France.

The course of popular education is receiving great attention in Texas. The public school fund is said to be sufficient to maintain schools in every town in the State. In many of the southern States such a thing as a public school is unknown. Texas is setting a noble example. Popular education is the main safeguard of a free government.

Large fields of bituminous coal have been discovered on the Kansas river, and companies are forming to work the mines.

An effort is being made in some of the eastern States to resuscitate the old Whig party! It's no use: that party fulfilled its mission, and is now among the things of the past.

The measured distance from Leavenworth City to the gold mines is precisely five hundred and fifty-seven miles. The air line is as follows: Leavenworth City, longitude west, 94 degrees, 44 minutes; Mouth of Cherry Creek, longitude west, 103 degrees. Difference 10 degrees, 16 minutes, 52 seconds—553 miles.

The Richmond Dispatch, on the authority of a gentleman residing in that city, who has recently been residing some months in Cuba, states, that with the exception of a few persons engaged in the American trade, the opposition to annexation is universal.

The London Illustrated Times says that Chas. Dickens has refused £10,000 (\$50,000) to lecture for one year in this county.

Counterfeit twenty cent pieces of the new Canadian coinage have made their appearance.